

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
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Tutor Teaching Tips

Repeated Reading • V-2

MATERIALS

Reading
Passage:
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
Graph

Reading
Passage:
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards;
Game board;
Markers

Introducing the Passage



5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *Pyramids* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage. Read the passage again, having the child read along with you. If he/she has difficulty reading along, slow the pace or read a small chunk (one or two sentences), and then have the child read that chunk with you. Continue reading smaller chunks until you and the child have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency



5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 130 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding



5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following questions:

Which civilization built pyramids? (ancient Egypt)

Why did Egyptians bury people with some of their possessions? (so they could have them in the next life)

Who were the pyramids built for? (the pharaoh)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *Pyramids*.

Optional Activity



5–10 minutes

PLAYING A WORD GAME: Shuffle the game cards and stack them face down on the table. Have the child draw a card, read the word, and define the word. If the child is correct, he/she moves a marker on the game board the number of spaces indicated on the card. If incorrect, he/she cannot move. Have the child place the card at the bottom of the stack. It is now your turn. Repeat the game as time permits.

Part 1

The country of Egypt sits at the northeastern corner of the African continent. 13
 It was once home to the ancient Egyptian civilization. Thousands of years 25
 ago, ancient Egyptians built great structures, including the pyramids. 34

The ancient Egyptians believed in life after death. They believed that their 46
 next life would be similar to their present life and that they would need the 61
 same kinds of tools and objects in their next life. Therefore, many people 74
 were buried with a collection of some of the things they possessed in their 88
 current life. Of all the people living in ancient Egypt, no one was given a 103
 more lavish burial than a pharaoh (FAIR-oh). 109

The Egyptians believed that the pharaoh's body had to be preserved so that 122
 his spirit would stay alive. They built pyramids to honor pharaohs who had 135
 died. Each pyramid held a pharaoh's body, as well as riches and treasures 148
 meant to accompany him in the next life. The pyramid also protected the 161
 pharaoh's tomb and its treasures from theft. In addition, it served as a 174
 monument to the pharaoh's greatness. 179



Tourists visit the famous pyramids at Giza.

Part 2

A pharaoh planned the construction of his pyramid long before he was 12
 expected to die, since finishing it would take many years. A large pyramid 25
 could take as long as twenty years to complete. Building a pyramid required 38
 thousands of people. 41

The internal structure of a pyramid was designed to outsmart thieves and 53
 keep them from the burial chamber and its treasures. If the burial chamber 66
 was at or below ground level, it was put in place first, and then the pyramid 82
 was built around it in horizontal layers. Ramps were built against the sides 95
 of the pyramid, and the huge stones were dragged up the ramps and put 109
 in position. 111

A series of passageways and rooms included dead ends and empty chambers 123
 to confuse anyone trying to loot the tomb. Enormous slabs of stone blocked the 137
 entrance to the real tomb. 142

All of the ancient Egyptian pyramids have had their treasures looted. Very 154
 few tombs have been left undisturbed. The only intact burial of an Egyptian 167
 king ever found is that of King Tutankhamen (TOOT-en-KAM-en), or King Tut. 178



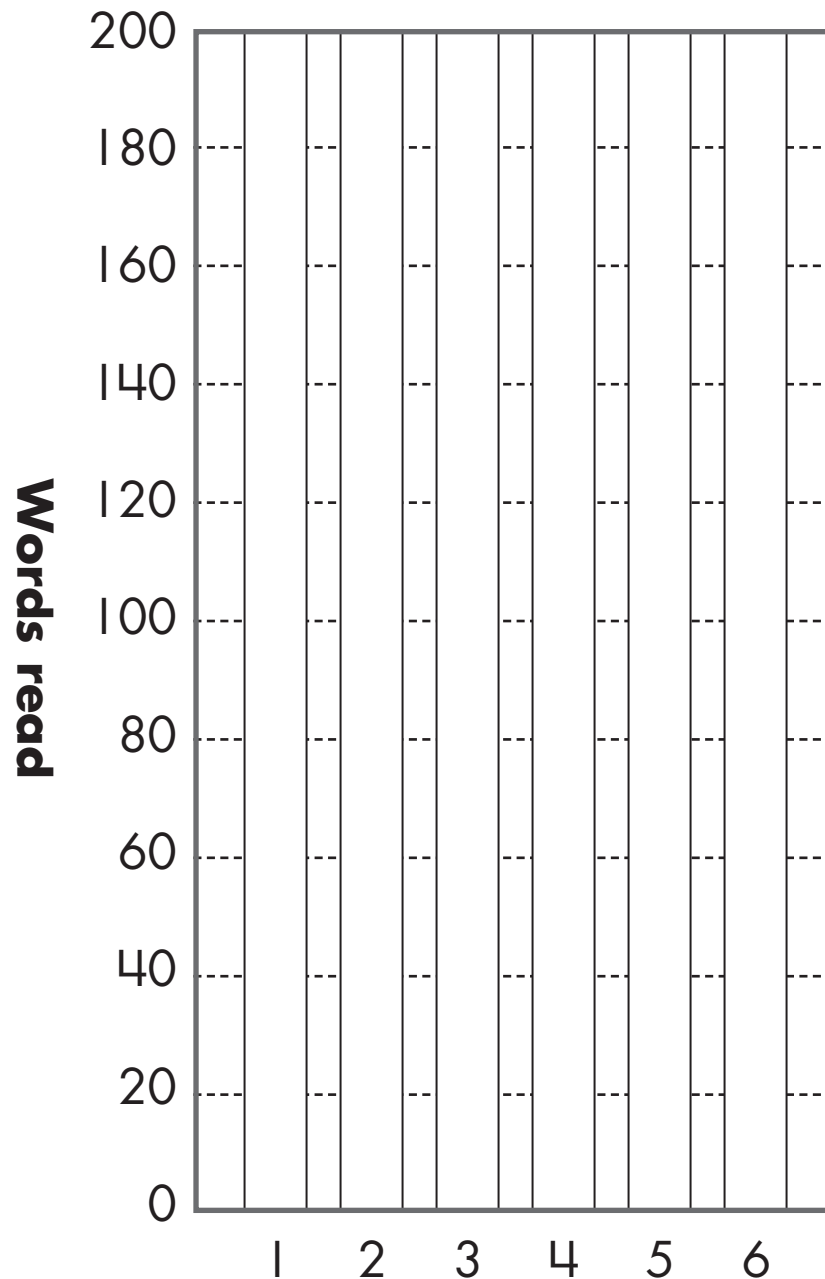
Archaeologist Howard Carter (left) examines the coffin of King Tutankhamen, which he discovered in 1922.

Fluency

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson V-2

Name _____ Date _____



Number
of errors: _____
1 2 3 4 5 6

tomb

3

chamber

2

loot

2

treasure

1

ancient

2

intact

3

pharaoh

4

pyramid

2

monument

4

passageway

1

thieves

1

internal

2

slabs

2

burial

3

structures

3

layers

1

